

B1
B2
inoculating the mammal with a boosting immunization with a second recombinant vector comprising a second DNA vector and the nucleic acid encoding said antigen, wherein said second DNA vector is different from said first DNA vector, thereby inducing an effective immunological response thereby immunizing the mammal against the antigen-associated disease.

B2
5. (twice amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the recombinant vectors further comprise a nucleic acid encoding an immunostimulatory molecule.

B3
9. (twice amended) A method for treatment of a cancer in a patient using heterologous boosting immunization as immunotherapy, said method comprising the steps of:
- immunizing said patient with an effective amount of a first recombinant vector comprising a first viral vector and a nucleic acid encoding a tumor-associated antigen; and
- boosting said patient with an effective amount of a second recombinant vector comprising a second viral vector and the nucleic acid encoding the tumor-associated antigen, wherein said second viral vector is different from said first viral vector, thereby treating said patient, to produce an effective immune response against the cancer in the patient.

B4
14. (amended) The method according to claim 9, wherein the recombinant vectors further comprise a nucleic acid encoding an immunostimulatory molecule.

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration in view of the herewith presented amendments and remarks.

Claims 1-20 are pending in this application.